



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
5 November 1993

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**African Leaders Discuss Somalia With U.S.
Envoy**

Kenyan Leader Meets Oakley

*EA0411190393 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] President Daniel arap Moi this afternoon arrived in Uganda to a red-carpet welcome by his host President Yoweri Museveni. [passage omitted]

Later at his hotel in Kampala, President Moi held discussions with the U.S. envoy in Somalia, Ambassador Robert Oakley. The two reviewed the current situation in Somalia. President Moi and Ambassador Oakley agreed that all the parties to the Somali conflict have to be involved in a peace process if a lasting solution is to be found. The two also agreed on the need to hold a humanitarian conference on Somalia and also the need for the formation of an independent commission to look

into the problems of that country. Ambassador Oakley thanked President Moi for assisting the U.S. in its operations in Somalia. He at the same time extended best wishes to President Moi from President Bill Clinton of the U.S., who, he said, had expressed his wish to work with President Moi. [passage omitted]

Uganda's Museveni Meets Envoy

*EA0411191893 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in
English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni met with the U.S. envoy to Somalia, Ambassador Robert Oakley, who arrived in Uganda this afternoon. The meeting took place at Entebbe Airport. The president and Mr. Oakley discussed the present conflict in Somalia and exchanged ideas on how the conflict could be resolved. They also discussed regional issues of interest to both Uganda and the United States. [passage omitted]

Burundi**Ministers, Political Party Representatives Meet***EA0411120093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 0430 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Excerpts] Burundi Justice Minister Fulgence Bakana, together with his counterpart, Public Health Minister Jean Minani, who represent the legitimate Burundi Government in Kigali, met representatives of political parties and religious leaders operating in Kigali yesterday. After briefing them on the direct and the immediate causes of the Burundi events, Minister Fulgence Bakana reiterated the appeal by the legitimate Government of Burundi for the urgent deployment of an international protection and peace restoration force in Burundi.

It is worth pointing out that tension in that country is far from subsiding, since massacres continue in the countryside, which is still burning. Our colleague, Jean-Baptiste Nubahumpatse, who has returned from an assignment in Bugesera, saw bodies floating down Akagera River. Here is his report:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] It is worth noting that refugees are still coming into Bugesera from Burundi, and that Akagera River is still littered with bodies from that country. We were able to count 10 bodies under Kanzenze Bridge today.

Meanwhile, an OAU emissary has started a series of discussions geared toward the possible dispatch of an international protection force at a time when the government and the Army are happy with the resumption of mutual dialogue. The common objective for all is to restore trust and peace in the provinces where the people are still being terrorized. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Former President Calls on Exiled Officials To Return Home*EA0411203393 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Text] Mr. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, Burundi's former president [deposed by Buyoya in September 1987], held a news conference at the Novotel Hotel today, during which, he condemned the 21 October coup. The former Burundian president used the occasion to call for a return to calm and for the recognition of constitutional power.

Mr. Bagaza, who rejected the idea of a foreign force demanded by the government to ensure its protection, also called on the government to return from exile and take risks on home ground.

[Bagaza] (?Yesterday) I called on the legal government, which is universally recognized, to return from exile and assume its responsibilities, because the emergency makes it incumbent on the government to take risks on the

home territory, to demand an end to fighting, confrontations, massacres [words indistinct].

The government is right to be afraid that what happened to the president and their colleagues may happen again. We too are afraid of the same thing, but that is nothing. All of us may well be attacked by opponents, attacked by rebels, because there are in fact rebels—the troops who rebelled against the government. But it is obvious that there are other troops who have not rebelled, who are at the government's disposal. These troops can serve as a starting point to restore confidence between the government and its army.

Cameroon**Police Prevent Opposition Leader's News Conference***AB0411151193 Dakar PANA in English 1341 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Text] Yaounde, 4 Nov (CAMNEWS/PANA)—Police on Wednesday [3 November] prevented Cameroonian opposition leader, Ni John Fru Ndi, from holding a press conference in the capital, Yaounde. Police who went to the venue of the press conference as early as 7:30 A.M. (local time) sprayed Ndi, chairman of the Social Democratic Front, with water. His car was also destroyed by the police and party supporters who turned up for the press conference were dispersed.

The press conference was apparently to comment on the first anniversary of President Paul Biya's disputed victory at the polls one year ago. Journalists commenting on Biya's performance are split over whether he has made progress in the first year of his victory. While English-speaking journalists say Biya had failed to live up to expectation, French-speaking journalists say Biya had chalked some successes. Government officials say the priority of the president is to revive the economy and foster reconciliation among the population.

Leader Reportedly Seeks Refuge*AB0411142593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 3 Nov 93*

[Text] Today is the first anniversary of President Paul Biya's reelection. The ruling party in Yaounde, the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, celebrated the day calmly, without pomp. However, the radical opposition which had wanted once again to demonstrate against what it described as the day of shame, saw its news conference dispersed by security forces. Francois Sengat-Kuo of the Union of Forces of Change, the radical Cameroonian opposition movement, has this to say about the incident:

[Begin recording] [Sengat-Kuo] If the opposition parties are prevented from holding meetings, simple news conferences, and organizing public demonstrations, what form of democracy are we therefore practicing? I am

putting the question because democracy of [word indistinct] cannot be practiced. The situation is extremely serious, and it may result in uncontrolled excesses.

[Unidentified reporter] Is Chairman John Fru Ndi's life in danger? The question is worth putting because he is currently taking refuge at the Dutch ambassador's residence.

[Sengat-Kuo] His life was actually in danger because, as I have just said, they deliberately sought to crush his vehicle, so his life was in danger. I did not say that he has taken refuge somewhere. In fact, he is in the Dutch ambassador's residence because the diplomat agreed to receive him and to help treat his wounds.

[Reporter] For how long will he remain there?

[Sengat-Kuo] It is something I will not disclose but I am sure he will return to Bamenda. It is even in the interest of all of us that he returns to Bamenda quickly because nobody can contain the reactions of people in the north-east when they learn about the treatment meted out to Chairman Fru Ndi.

[Reporter] For some time now, people are talking about a meeting between President Paul Biya and Chairman John Fru Ndi. Could today's incident be an obstacle to this meeting which is expected by the majority of Cameroonians?

[Sengat-Kuo] I shall let you answer that question. I do not know whether there can be dialogue in these conditions known to us or even if one can believe in the good faith of the person who proposes dialogue in such conditions. It seems that everything is rather being done to discourage those ready for dialogue and to make people contemplate solutions that nobody is presently thinking of, but which might be envisaged on a more or less long-term basis. [end recording]

Central African Republic

Presidential Decree Amends Parliament's Standing Orders

AB0411141593 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Decree No. 93354 on the revision of some provisions of Decree No. 87204 of 30 July 1987 fixing the standing orders of the National Assembly. The head of state decrees:

Article 1: The provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of Decree No. 87204 of 30 July 1987 fixing the standing orders of the National Assembly are reviewed as follows while awaiting the adoption of the new standing orders:

Article 4, instead of reading: The National Assembly bureau is composed of nine deputies elected by the assembly through a secret ballot and in one round, the nine candidates should obtain the majority of the votes. In the case of a draw, the oldest member of parliament shall be

declared winner. The presence of 40 deputies is necessary for the vote to be valid. Only MP's [members of parliament] who have been accredited after a deliberation that shall be recorded by the Executive Council of the Central African Democratic Rally are allowed to stand in the election. Candidacies shall be submitted in writing to the oldest member of the National Assembly who shall decide on the closing of the registration 48 hours before the date of the election and shall immediately publish the list of candidates and order its display. The provisional bureau shall organize the election and the counting of the votes and shall write and sign the minutes of the proceedings, the results of which shall be proclaimed by the oldest MP. The session shall end without debate. The bureau is renewed every year during the first meeting of the first ordinary session of the assembly.

It shall read, Article 4: The bureau of the National Assembly includes 11 deputies elected through secret ballot and in a single round. It includes one speaker, three deputy speakers, two secretaries, one treasurer, and four members. The duties of the above-mentioned members shall be defined by decree.

2. Written candidacies should be submitted to the general secretariat no later than one hour before the beginning of the votes. The list of candidates is displayed and read before the vote.

3. After the election and installation of the speaker by the oldest MP, the other members of the bureau are elected by the speaker assisted by the other members of the provisional bureau

4. Two persons to be chosen by lot, shall count the votes and the results shall be proclaimed by the oldest MP or by the speaker as he deems fit.

5. Blank ballot papers or invalid votes are not taken into account in the majority vote. Ballot papers that are not in line with the provisions of Law 92012 of July 1992 on the Electoral Code of the Central African Republic are considered invalid. The session shall end without debate.

Article 5, instead of reading: The oldest MP shall summon the members of the bureau for a meeting at the end of their election and ask them to appoint the speaker of the National Assembly through a secret ballot and with the majority of the votes. At the end of the vote, the oldest member shall draw up minutes to be jointly signed by members of the National Assembly bureau. He shall forward these to the head of state who shall officialize the appointment with a presidential decree for the duration of the session. The head of state can, at the beginning of each session, request the bureau of the National Assembly to appoint a new speaker.

It shall read, Article 5: At the end of the election of the speaker, the oldest member of the National Assembly shall prepare minutes that shall be jointly signed by members of the provisional bureau. The speaker shall prepare similar minutes on the election of the other

members of the bureau. The speaker of the National Assembly shall inform the president of the Republic of the constitution of the National Assembly bureau.

Article 2: The number of permanent commissions shall be no less than five and no more than seven. They shall be created after the adoption of the new standing orders.

Article 3: The present decree abrogates all previous clauses and takes immediate effect. It is to be recorded and published in the national gazette.

Done in Bangui, on 1 November 1993

[Signed] Ange-Felix Patasse

Chad

President Urges Former Government To Continue Functions

AB0511105393 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] The president of the Republic, Colonel Idriss Deby, this morning chaired a cabinet meeting attended by the ministers of the government that was dismissed by the Higher Transitional Council following the vote of no confidence. Since last week's vote of no confidence, the Chadian civil service has been paralyzed and activities have slowed down. The head of state therefore met with the former ministers this morning in order to preserve the civil service from the adverse effects of these changes. He instructed them to continue to perform their full functions until a new government is set up.

Congo

Agriculture Minister Voices Concern Over Violence

AB0411183093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The increase in violence in Brazzaville is likely to make the political climate even more tense. Congolese President Pascal Lissouba said that he would not hesitate to declare as outlaws those who still possess weapons. The rise in tension has made Congolese political actors think of the dangers which threaten the process of democratization. Regarding this, here is the viewpoint of the Congolese Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Gregoire Lefouoba, interviewed by Mohamed Youssouffou:

[Begin Lefouoba recording] In democracy, it is in the Assembly, it is in the institutions that one expresses oneself. One does not express himself with weapons, and we regret to observe that weapons are talking in place of arguments. I regret that the politicians who are sending youths to the gallows in this manner have no moral or ethical values. One cannot with impunity send youths as cannon fodder to express political opinions. I think

politics should have moral and ethical dimensions, and I cannot accept that, before getting into power, one must sacrifice lives simply to satisfy one's instincts. There are political changes and elections, and one must wait for those times to be democratically elected. What is happening is an unfortunate precedent, and we shall not tolerate the continuation of disorder in this country. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Armed Gang Kidnaps, Kills Journalist

AB0411205493 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] As I said earlier, the Congolese Armed Forces are always determined to fight it out with armed gangs and private militiamen. If we spoke about a lull this morning, this is not the case this afternoon, nor this evening, because from our position here we can perceive sustained firing coming from the Bacongo side.

Moreover, the Military High Command has called on inhabitants in residential areas like Potopoto, Moundali, (Wende), (Salanga), and (Yasilou) to go about their normal activities.

But as people go about their normal chores, Bernard Kolelas' armed gangs are, for their part, organizing kidnap attempts. This was the case with our colleague (Laurent Bisse), who was kidnapped at 1100 today and was found dead this afternoon in one of the streets in Masina. This explains the fact that the war declared against journalists has effectively started. Journalists are being blamed simply because they do their work well. On the other hand, (Lokoumou Dieng Moussache) is not dead, rumor has it. We just chatted with him before coming into our studio.

Troops Deployed at Sensitive Sites

AB0411210693 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Brazzaville, Nov 4 (AFP)—Army troops deployed at politically sensitive sites here Thursday after at least 25 people died and scores were wounded in clashes between armed opposition supporters and the army which began Wednesday.

France, the colonial power until Congolese independence in 1960, meanwhile deplored the violence and called on political parties to resume politics in "a spirit of dialogue," a spokesman for the French Foreign Ministry said in Paris.

Similar clashes in June and July left about 30 dead after the opposition contested the results of general elections, but differences between the government and opposition were meant to have been settled by an agreement forged in Libreville in August.

Most areas of the capital appeared relatively calm late Thursday, but government forces were still besieging the opposition stronghold of Bacongo, south of here, where

the fighting broke out Wednesday over a dispute concerning an opposition radio station which the government said was unauthorized.

Some Western embassies had advised their nationals to be careful, a diplomat said.

A Congolese radio journalist, Laurent Bisset, 30, was found dead a few hours after he was kidnapped by "armed bands" from the main opposition party, the radio said, quoting military sources.

The circumstances of his death were not known, the radio said. He was known to be close to head of state Pascal Lissouba's party Presidential Movement.

Informed sources said Radio France Internationale's Congo correspondent Frederique Jenot was summoned to the foreign ministry and threatened with expulsion because of the way in which she reported the political crisis.

Sporadic automatic weapons fire continued early Thursday but died down later.

However rocket fire resumed in the early evening in Bacongo, although with less intensity than the night before, witnesses said.

The whereabouts of opposition leader Bernard Kolelas was unknown although unconfirmed reports said he was hiding in Bacongo.

Government forces besieging Bacongo were hunting for what were described in a military communique Wednesday as "armed opposition bands."

Witnesses said militants of the main opposition party, the Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development, had erected barricades in a bid to hamper troop movements, but the army appeared to be in control of the situation.

An "impressive" number of troops also had surrounded M'pila, an industrial zone in the east of the capital where the former head of state General Denis Sassou Nguesso lives.

Hospital and military sources said 21 bodies, including those of three military men, were brought to the morgue at the capital's university medical center.

More than 30 people with bullet wounds were admitted to the center, while others with more serious wounds, including two enlisted men, were taken to the military hospital.

In all, at least 25 people had been killed, the sources said.

Gabon

Six Political Parties Form New Political Alliance

AB0411221393 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] A new alliance for democracy in Gabon has been formed. The Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG], Gabonese Socialist Union [USG], Association for Gabon, People's Unity Party, (?Bread) for the People, and the Liberal Reformers Convention have agreed to set up a new Alliance for Democracy and Change. This alliance is expected to coordinate their activities during the presidential election campaign in which they will support their candidate, Omar Bongo. This new Alliance for Democracy was formed today at 1600 at the Democracy Hall by the leaders of the political parties concerned.

Uganda

Joint Communique, Friendship Treaty Signed With Ethiopia

EA0411193893 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] The president of the transitional government of Ethiopia, Mr. Meles Zenawi, has concluded a three-day state visit to Uganda. The Ethiopian leader and President Yoweri Museveni signed a joint communique together with an agreement of friendship and cooperation between Ethiopia and Uganda at a ceremony which took place this morning at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala. The two presidents were accompanied to the signing ceremony by ministers and other dignitaries.

According to the details of the communique, which was read to the members of the press by the second deputy prime minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Kawanga Ssemogerere, the two leaders agreed on the need to promote greater cooperation between the two countries in all fields of human endeavor. They particularly expressed the need to explore areas of cooperation in the fields of agriculture, livestock development, transport and communications, environmental protection and education and culture through the exchange of information. The two leaders also agreed to coordinate their joint efforts on matters of mutual interest.

They signed an agreement of friendship and cooperation, inter alia, to provide for the establishment of a joint ministerial consultative commission, which will meet biannually to review and follow up the objectives of the agreement.

President Museveni and President Zenawi also exchanged views on the forthcoming PTA [Preferential Trade Agreement] summit as well as the ongoing Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations.

The two leaders also reviewed the political situation in Africa and expressed concern about armed conflicts within the region. They expressed satisfaction with the reconciliation efforts being made by the Government of Rwanda and the Rwandan Patriotic Front. They, however, condemned the attempted military coup in Burundi, which brought terror to the population, leading to loss of lives and an exodus of refugees to neighboring countries.

They called on the concerned parties in Burundi to show restraint and international community to render humanitarian assistance to the refugees.

On the situation in Somalia, President Museveni endorsed the recent initiative taken by President Zenawi with the UN Security Council on the conflict. The two

leaders called on the Somali factions to put in more efforts to resolve the conflict themselves on the basis of the Addis Ababa Accord. The two leaders also reviewed the situations in Angola, the Sudan and South Africa. They particularly welcomed the positive political progress in South Africa aimed towards the realization of a new democratic and non-racial society.

Later, President Zenawi briefed the press on the steps the transitional government is taking to establish peace and a democratic society which reflect the aspirations of the majority of the people. He also briefed the press on his efforts and the mediatory role in the Somali conflict where, he noted, that the major hurdle has so far been removed to guarantee a satisfactory resolution to the conflict.

Kenya

President Moi Issues Statement on National Security

EA0411150593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1015 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Statement by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi issued in Nairobi; date not given—read by announcer]

[Text] For almost two years now, Kenyans have been subjected to suffering by individuals pursuing parochial political objectives through campaigns of misinformation, distortion of facts, and actual incitement of wananchi [citizens] in a bid to discredit the government. This irresponsible conduct has had the adverse effect of undermining the security and the general well-being of wananchi. It is painful enough to note that in the process a number of people have lost their lives and property destroyed. Everyone, no matter their situation in society, must appreciate and respect the sanctity of human life.

It is evident that the so-called ethnic clashes were staged by the same individuals through leaflets, offensive audio cassettes and publications. It is regrettable that a significant number of religious personalities actively participated in these unfortunate campaigns. This situation has persisted long after the peaceful and successful general elections which we held last year.

It is disturbing that these same acts of lawlessness which were directed at innocent wananchi in the form of tribal clashes have now been directed at the law-enforcing agencies. The attacks on the police facilities with a view to taking away weapons is a pointer that the perpetrators are determined to drive this country into a state of anarchy and civil war. These weapons are meant to be used to protect the public and I shall not, therefore, allow them to be used against the same public.

Let those involved in these heinous activities take serious note of this position or face the consequences. Any attack on the police or any other arm of the government is a serious matter indeed. It will be tackled with the full muscle of the law. Therefore I call upon the people of Kenya to remain calm, abide by the law and avoid any acts, including rumors, that may aggravate fear and despondency. In particular the publication or dissemination of false information by anybody through whatever means is illegal and must stop forthwith.

In this respect, I have today ordered the commissioner of police to use all apparatus at his disposal to deal with this menace. I have also instructed the provincial commissioners and all those in their charge to make sure that peace and security prevails in their areas of jurisdiction. These officers will carry out these orders in accordance with the law and will act without fear or favor against any lawlessness whatsoever.

Finally, I wish to stress that sanctity of human life is of utmost importance to me and my government. Nobody

whosoever will be allowed to put the life of any Kenyan in jeopardy. I will therefore continue to exercise all authority bestowed on me by the Constitution of Kenya to protect life and property.

Malawian Leader Stops en Route to PTA Summit for Talks

EA0411171093 Nairobi KNA in English 1050 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Nairobi, 4 Nov (KNA)—The Malawi Congress Party will meet on 16 November to amend parts of the Constitution to usher in multipartyism in the country, the chairman of the presidential council, Mr. Gwanda Chakuamba said here last night. He was speaking at the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport when he made an hour stopover to Kampala, Uganda to attend the PTA [Preferential Trade Area] summit. He said the country expects to hold multiparty elections in May 1994.

Mr. Chakuamba, who was welcomed by the minister for public works and housing, Professor Jonathan Ng'eno, said he hopes to hold discussions and exchange views on multipartyism with Kenya African National Union [KANU] officials on his way back from Kampala. Mr. Chakuamba, who is also secretary-general of Malawi Congress Party, hailed the cordial relations between the two countries laid the strong bond of friendship between the late President Jomo Kenyatta and the Malawian Life President Kamuzu Banda [sentence as received].

In his welcome address Professor Jonathan Ng'eno said the friendship between the two countries should be further strengthened for the benefit of the people of both countries. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Supporters Demonstrate Against UNOSOM

EA0411202093 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Excerpt] A huge demonstration was held today in 1 July Independence Square, Mogadishu, to protest against the negative UN Operation Somalia [UNOSOM] and the confused policy statements it has made, which have been carried by various media.

Addressing the demonstrators, Mr. Ali Aden Abdullah, a member of the Somali Patriotic Movement [SPM] executive committee, stressed that UNOSOM should stop promoting lawlessness while singing about what they call the formation of district councils in the country. He said they should (?reconsider) their selfish interests and leave the Somali people to deal with their internal affairs independently.

Later, Mr. Abdi Hassan Awaleh Abdi Qaydid, the chairman of the Somali National Alliance [SNA] High Committee for Internal Affairs, read out reports on the meetings between the SNA and representatives of the

American administration and on the overall situation in the country. At the outset, Mr. Abdi Qaydid thanked the Somali people for persevering and striving to express their feelings. He told the demonstrators that the SNA and U.S. Government representatives had fully agreed on the matters which were discussed, although we had been expecting the U.S. Government to clarify some points. He called on the Somali people to maintain their unity.

Mr. Muhammad Mahmud Ali (Siganey), commander of the SNA Forces in the central regions, also spoke during the rally. He denied the statements made by James Jonah [UN deputy secretary-general for political affairs] to the effect that the Somali people would start fighting when foreign troops left the country. He said the Somali people loved peace and were capable of resolving any disagreements that might arise. He called on the demonstrators to ignore such statements [passage omitted]

Radio Asserts UN Envoy's Remarks on Civil War 'Ploy'

EA0411164693 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Commentary by Abd al-Razzaq Ali Yusuf Bahlawi]

[Excerpts] James Jonah, who is a political agent of the UN secretary general, yesterday reported incorrectly on Somali affairs, by claiming that there is fear of a civil war in Somalia if the foreign forces leave our country. This is just a ploy to win the support of the international community, having failed in their plan to colonize Somalia. This is the topic of our news commentary written by Abd al-Razzaq Ali Yusuf Bahlawi, and read by Muhammad Umar Abdi Shino. [passage omitted on UN allegedly conducting war because of Butrus-Ghali's personal interests and involvement with Siad Barre]

In fact UNOSOM-II is deviating from its path, and for this reason it must answer for the following:

1. The meaningless killings of the Somali people—for which they will never be forgiven.
2. UN provision of compensation for those assets they have destroyed, such as hospitals, civilian homes, private transportation and the like—which the Somali people will never forget.
3. The accounting by UNOSOM-II, for the money received for the Somali people for reconstruction—which cannot be erased from the clean minds of Somali people.

Butrus-Ghali and his agents, who wish to fabricate propaganda and civil war in Somalia, should know that those who are bribed and who are sharing lies will not be forgiven for the problems in Somalia during this five-month period.

The commentator concluded by saying that we point out to Somali organizations and the people that the time for confusion and smoke screens has ended—Somalia will

safeguard its honor. Therefore, we must consult with one another on the future of the country and its people. We cannot expect anything from anyone.

Ali Mahdi Holds Discussions With Eritrean, Ethiopian Envoys

EA0411203893 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Somali President Ali Mahdi Muhammad received at his office Mr. Haile Menkerios, the Eritrean ambassador to Somalia, and Mr. Lisan Yohanes, an envoy of Mr. Meles Zenawi, the Ethiopian president. The president and the ambassadors discussed issues relating to the peace efforts being made by regional countries at finding a solution for Somalia.

President Mahdi stated that if another conference was planned it should be held in Mogadishu or someplace in Somalia, adding that the conference should concern itself with the interests and future of the Somali people. The president went on to say that a conference organized by regional countries should not be totally new, but should instead assume the role of assessing the extent to which those resolutions adopted by the Somali National Reconciliation Conference, held in Addis Ababa in March 1993, had been implemented—and it should be held under the auspices of the UN. Mr. Mahdi said one of the greatest problems hindering the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement was the disarmament issue, adding that if this issue remained unresolved a lasting peace could never come about in Somalia.

For their part, the Eritrean and Ethiopian ambassadors thanked the president for the warm welcome accorded them and briefed him on peace initiatives undertaken by countries in the region. They said they would convey the president's views and suggestions to President Meles Zenawi and other regional leaders.

Meeting Discusses Needs of Returning Refugees

EA0411154593 (Clandestine) Radio Hargeysa Voice of the Republic of Somaliland in Somali 1200 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] A tripartite meeting attended by a delegation from the French Embassy in Djibouti, the UNHCR office in Ethiopia and Djibouti and the Republic of Somaliland opened at the presidency in Hargeysa this morning. The meeting, which was chaired by the vice president of the Republic of Somaliland, Abdurahman ali Farah, discussed issues concerning those Somaliland refugees currently staying in countries neighboring the Republic of Somaliland, and the need for those refugees not to be pushed away from their camps into the Republic of Somaliland, but instead to ensure that a social infrastructure is already in place, as great destruction has taken place in their motherland.

The vice president of the republic also discussed the needs of refugees living in countries bordering the

Republic of Somaliland. The vice president further informed the delegates that the Somali republic welcomed all her people to return home, but that it must be ensured that provisions for all basic human needs are in place. The vice president stated that this is what the government of the Republic of Somaliland needs from the world community.

The vice president also stated at the meeting that the Republic of Somaliland has begun ensuring that life is returning to normal in the entire country, without relying on any support from other countries. In the meeting, the vice president discussed in detail the government's program and efforts to demobilize all Somali republic forces. He added that the government is ready to expand this program.

Government, PAC Endorse Harare Agreement*MB0511142093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1335
GMT 5 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 5 SAPA—The government and the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] / Azanian Peoples Liberation Army on Friday announced they had endorsed a series of agreements reached during talks in Harare, Zimbabwe, on Monday this week. The joint announcement was made after follow-up talks in Pretoria on Friday between a government delegation headed by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and a PAC delegation led by Gora Ebrahim. "It was today further agreed that both sides will now work towards implementation of the agreement and report back to each other within 10 days as to the progress made," a statement said.

Negotiators Reach Decisions on Local Government*MB0511123193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1115
GMT 5 Nov 93*

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 5 SAPA—The Negotiating Council agreed on Friday to a range of measures relating to the establishment and status of local government. Addressing the issue in the opening session at the World Trade Centre outside Johannesburg, the 21-party council agreed that local government should be elected democratically and that it should be "autonomous".

The democracy clause—which flies in the face of conservative towns that have vowed to keep their councils white—was one of the few agreed to without any debate. A clause referring to the autonomy of local government, and the fact that it should be "entitled to regulate its affairs within the limits prescribed by law", was also accepted.

SA [South African] Communist Party National Chairman Joe Slovo voiced concern about the "legal consequences of autonomy", but the clause was accepted after a technical committee spokesman said local government would still not be able to prevail against national legislation.

The precise power of local government came up again in a clause relating to actions "affecting the physical environment of a local government area". The clause further stated that these actions should be undertaken "only after consultation with the local government concerned...unless such actions are reasonably required in the national interest". It was accepted, after some debate and an explanation by the technical committee, that central government could with reasonable hope of success "argue for a highway...but not for the dumping of nuclear waste".

The council further agreed that local government should have the power to make by-laws not inconsistent with national and provincial laws.

The nepotism clause, noting that no person could be elected to local government if his or her spouse was a local government employee, was also accepted.

The most lengthy debate concerned a proposal that "juristic persons" should qualify along with "natural persons" for a vote on local government. It was explained that "juristic" referred to those people who owned property, with an emphasis on businesses, in a particular area and so contributed a significant amount of tax to the upkeep of the area. The clause was supported on these grounds by government negotiator Tertius Delpot, but was opposed by everyone else. Natal/Transvaal Indian Congress representative Pravin Gordhan said it was "an attempt to load the vote", while Mr Slovo said the clause was an "antediluvian, class-based concept". Democratic Party [DP] spokesman Colin Eglin said the DP believed citizenship and residence should be the sole criteria for local government voter eligibility. A decision on this matter, and several others, was deferred for further debate in the ad hoc planning and technical committees.

Regions To Receive Exclusive Powers*MB0511093793 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in
English 0500 GMT 5 Nov 93*

[Text] One of the last hurdles to a political settlement, the powers of regions, has been overcome. The Negotiating Council in Kempton Park agreed in principle last night that some powers allocated to regions would be exclusive. Under Clause 118 of the draft constitution these powers can be encroached upon by the central government only if norms and standards are not met. Powers such as policing, education, health, language and housing policies, would be in the hands of the regions.

[Begin recording] [Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer] It's done in a way that the diversities that exist in South Africa has been taken into account. For instance some regions would probably not take up all the powers that they're entitled to, whereas in the case of others, regions will take up all the powers that they're entitled to. So the principle of asymmetry has been provided for, and this means that we have an arrangement that is practical and at the same time, I believe, provide for a sound basis of federalism as far as the future is concerned.

[Democratic Party spokesman Colin Eglin] Basically, we in the Democratic Party are comfortable with it. Now people say is it federal? I think it's got all the essential components of federalism, but federalism differs in America, in Germany, in France, in Australia, all over the show, and this is a form of federalism which is relevant to South Africa.

[African National Congress spokesman Valli Moosa] Regions of course would have fairly substantial powers, they would be strong regions. At the same time, when it comes to all essential matters, central government would have overriding powers. Especially if one takes into

account national economic interests, the setting of norms and standards, matters which cannot be regulated effectively by one region, where a regional action or a regional law prejudices the position of another region, all those sorts of matters would allow central government to override regional legislation, and from the point of view of the African National Congress we are quite satisfied that this would enable central government to implement a national program of reconstruction. [end recording]

Council Sets Deadline for Demarcation

MB0511053193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2030
GMT 4 Nov 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 4 SAPA—The negotiating council has set a November 10 deadline to try to find consensus on the demarcation of two of the country's regional hot spots—Pretoria and the Umzimkulu/East Griqualand area.

The council made the decision after being presented on Thursday with a recommendation from the Coordinating Committee on the Demarcation of Regions that the nine-region map already submitted be accepted with certain amendments. These included recommendations on Pretoria, Umzimkulu/East Griqualand, eastern Cape/Kei and the northern Cape.

Because agreement could not be reached about Pretoria, the committee recommended that "the will of the people" in all six of the city's magisterial districts—including the black areas of Soshanguve, Odi 1 and Moretele 1—should be tested after the election to determine where they should be included in the final constitution.

The committee said the question of where residents would vote in the transitional election should be decided by the negotiating council.

With regard to the southern boundary of Natal/kwaZulu, the committee proposed the current provincial boundary should be retained as an interim measure, meaning that the central East Griqualand area of Umzimkulu would remain in Transkei. Residents of the greater East Griqualand area could then petition after the election for permanent demarcation.

As the home of the present South African Government and the Voortrekker Monument, the demarcation of Pretoria has sparked controversy, especially in the Afrikaner establishment. The government, supported by the African National Congress, is calling for it to be included in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging].

An array of right-wing parties are calling for it to be separate from Johannesburg and at the centre of their proposed volkstaat [homeland].

Inkatha, supported by Natal leaders of the National Party including Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte

and Mineral and Energy Affairs Minister George Bartlett, have called for Umzimkulu/East Griqualand to be included in Natal/kwaZulu, a demand which has been rejected by the ANC.

Having deferred decisions until Wednesday on these two important areas, the council agreed with the committee's premise that the nine-region map be accepted with three changes:

—that Groblersdal should be included in the northern Transvaal;

—that kwaNdebele be transferred to the eastern Transvaal; and,

—that Sasolburg be included in the Orange Free State.

The nine regions are northern Cape, western Cape, eastern Cape, north-west [as received], Orange Free State, kwaZulu/Natal, eastern Transvaal, PWV and northern Transvaal.

Cabinet Approves Issuing Temporary Radio Broadcast Licenses

MB0411122993 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] The cabinet has approved in principle issuing temporary radio broadcast licenses to several radio stations, including Radio Pretoria and Solid Gold. However, the approval is subject to stricter guidelines and conditions which were announced by the cabinet. The other radio stations to receive temporary broadcast licenses are (Radio Tigali) and Radio Vishoek.

The new guidelines stipulate, among other conditions, that the broadcasts should be aimed mainly at the promotion of a specific happening of public interest and preferably over a short period. No party political programs or opinions should be broadcast and broadcasts would be subject to the same conditions that the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] was subjected to.

Independent Stations May Be Limited

MB0411184093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1642
GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria 4 Nov SAPA—Independent radio stations like Radio Pretoria may soon be silenced in terms of more rigid guidelines approved by the cabinet this week. The only way independent broadcasters will be able to continue broadcasting is if the independent broadcasting authority, for which legislation was passed in September, is established soon and grants them long-term licences.

According to guidelines released by Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte in Pretoria on Thursday, temporary broadcasters would not be allowed to apply for temporary licences after their previous ones expired. Broadcasters would also not be permitted to broadcast for more than 50 days in a three-month period. Temporary

licences are normally valid for a 30-day period, and the new provisions suggest the rightwing Radio Pretoria will have to shut down in a month. A home affairs official confirmed these criteria would be applicable from now, and not be retroactive.

Mr. Schutte said it had already been approved in principle that four radio stations could apply for temporary licences on condition they complied with the new conditions. They are Radio Pretoria, Solid Gold, Radio Vishoek and Radio Cidade, a Portuguese broadcaster serving Johannesburg.

Another guideline which might disqualify Radio Pretoria is that no party-political programmes or sentiments may be aired. Other conditions are:

- broadcasts must be aimed at promoting specific events;
- there should be documentary proof that broadcasters are registered with the SA Music Rights Organisation (which imposes levies on broadcast music for payment to artists); and,
- no broadcaster may ask listeners to make representations to a licensing authority for the granting of a licence.

Furthermore, broadcasters will have to record all programmes broadcast for the full duration of the licence and recordings should be available for scrutiny by the licensing authority.

The chairman of Radio Pretoria's management committee, Dominee Mossie van den Bergh, dismissed the conditions as economically unfeasible. "They are unacceptable and make no sense. Mr. Schutte is issuing these guidelines simply to show everybody that he is in charge and that he is enforcing his authority."

Asked whether the station would continue broadcasting without a licence, Ds van den Bergh said: "Don't ask me that. I would prefer not to answer." He added that the condition of recording all material would impose further financial strains on independent broadcasters.

National Party Reaction to COSATU Threats to Civil Service

MB0511075093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2323 GMT 4 Nov 93

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by Jacko Maree, the director of the National Party Federal Council: "In Reaction to the Threats and Statements by COSATU, Congress of South African Trade Unions, on the Civil Service"]

[Text] COSATU's mounting pressure on the ANC [African National Congress]/SACP [South African Communist Party] leadership through their demands, threats and irresponsible actions, regarding civil service job security, is nothing short of harebrained.

The civil service underpins the society and without their efficient functioning in all spheres of the rendering of services, the citizen's basic rights are threatened.

Times of transition create uncertainty for every worker in every workplace. The actions, sinister demands and reckless behaviour of COSATU amplify these threats on the job security of workers. Worse still, if they should succeed COSATU threatens the peaceful daily existence of all South Africans from housing development to health care.

While the negotiating forum is discussing and reaching agreements on the content of the constitution, one of the participants in this forum, the ANC/SACP, is being pressurised and blackmailed into submission by an alliance partner. This in turn, leads to the senior partner backing off, from agreements reached in this forum.

COSATU and their silent partner, the ANC/SACP alliance clearly do not care about the economy, nor do they intend, giving any consideration to the harm, these ill-bred actions will have on the economy. To threaten the civil servant is to threaten the back bone of society. Even the ANC has said it needs the experience and expertise of the civil service that COSATU wants to replace. We know that COSATU will never be able to deliver, because, if COSATU's dilapidated leadership, is any indication of what we are to expect, this country would degenerate into chaos and anarchy and eventually become a banana republic.

Mandela Says ANC Intends To Honor Negotiated Agreements

MB0411184193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1633 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 4 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] would honour all agreements reached at multiparty negotiations, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Thursday. Speaking at the official opening of the Chris Hani Memorial Hall at Crown Mines, south-west of Johannesburg, Mr. Mandela said the ANC considered itself bound by all undertakings it had made at negotiations.

Responding to an appeal by the British Government and the [European] Economic Community to political parties to observe agreements made at multiparty talks, he said he understood how confidence could be corroded and stability undermined by political organisations which failed to honour undertakings. "As president of the ANC, I hereby make the undertaking that we intend honouring all agreements made during the course of negotiations."

Mr. Mandela dismissed speculation of a looming split between the ANC and the South African Communist Party [SACP]. Any group hoping to break the alliance would "come to grief", he said.

No principled leadership of a liberation movement which had worked and suffered with the SACP for years would, at the moment of victory, turn on it. "That is something we will never do".

Mr. Mandela also reiterated his appeal to right-wing groups and other parties and organisations threatening civil war to participate in the multiparty negotiations. "We will accommodate them if they are reasonable. We want to build a nation and that means compromise."

He said while the ANC was committed to addressing the fears of minority groups, it had to place the needs of the majority first. "The white minority must understand our primary task is to address the problems of those who have been deprived of rights for years."

He appealed to the youth not to create "wrong perceptions" about the ANC. Community and traditional leaders had expressed concern about the behaviour of the youth.

Mr. Mandela unveiled a memorial plaque in honour of assassinated SACP leader Chris Hani. Next to the plaque hangs a painting of Mr. Hani in combat uniform and in civilian clothes, with two white doves in the background.

ANC Launches Forums for Public Discussion

MB0411184293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1626
GMT 4 Nov 93

[By Adrienne Carlisle]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 4 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] is launching a series of "people's forums" throughout the country this month at which senior National Executive Council [NEC] members and ANC President Nelson Mandela will encourage communities to publicly express their concerns.

According to sources in the organisation, the forums will be held to maximise participation in elections and to intensify communication between the masses and the leadership of the ANC.

The first forum will be launched by ANC President Nelson Mandela at the weekend in Uitenhage. He and other members of the ANC's NEC and the Congress of SA Trade Unions' Mr. Jay Naidoo will launch the forum at the Volkswagen factory in Uitenhage, where they will listen to workers' concerns.

Mr. Mandela will also meet local chiefs and civil servants in the Transkei over the weekend and on Monday.

During November, the ANC will hold people's forums with communities around Durban, northern Natal, the Natal Midlands, and the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging].

All concerns expressed by people at the forums will be discussed at the ANC's national development conference in January.

AVF Says Own Homeland 'Non-Negotiable' Demand

MB0411184493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610
GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 4 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] would not deviate from its non-negotiable demand to govern in its own homeland, the AVF and the Conservative Party [CP] maintained in a joint statement on Thursday. The statement came after a government/right-wing "bosberaad" [bush meeting] which ended on Thursday afternoon apparently without any major break-through.

In the statement AVF leader Constand Viljoen and CP leader Ferdi Hartzenberg rejected as "devoid of all truth" media reports claiming that the AVF/CP were in the process of discarding their demand for full self-determination and an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland].

Gen Viljoen and Dr. Hartzenberg accused National Party [NP]-controlled newspapers of exercising "wedge-driving". The AVF's reaction to this was an even stronger conviction that the basis of the Freedom Alliance, consisting of federalist, conservative black groups and rightwing white parties, was correct and that nothing of the binding factor existing between them had expired, the statement said.

The AVF accused the NP of forging ahead with negotiations and "bosberade" with the African National Congress/South African Communist Party [SACP] and taking decisions at the Kempton Park multiparty talks to establish a communist-controlled unitary state as soon as possible. "It has to be understood that the only alternative to independent nation states grouped together in a confederal dispensation will be a communist controlled unitary state as envisaged by the ANC/SACP alliance," the statement said.

Police Official Says Stability Unit Wanted in Vaal Triangle

MB0411184593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1516
GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 4 SAPA—The Internal Stability Unit [ISU] in the Vaal Triangle enjoyed good relations with political organisations in the area and was to receive the Freedom of Sebokeng as part of the SA Police [SAP] on Saturday, a Goldstone Commission committee inquiring into attacks on police was told at Sandton, north of Johannesburg, on Thursday.

ISU Vaal Triangle Col Johan Deyzel said police were still seeking permission to participate in a peace march at the ceremony where other organisations, such as Telkom and Eskom, would also receive the freedom of the township.

Under cross-examination by SAP Counsel Flip Hattingh Sc, Col Deyzel said he had been called on Monday to the scene of a hand grenade attack in Sharpeville by ANC Youth League Vaal Chairman Morris More, who had

requested increased ISU presence in the township. The attack had taken place on Sunday night.

At a recent conference, ANC Sharpeville official Phineas Zondani had thanked the ISU for its cooperation, saying the unit's presence was welcomed.

The hearing will resume on November 16.

South African Press Review for 5 November

MB0511112693

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Squatters Violate Property Rights—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 5 November in a page 10 editorial notes that in the Cape and Natal "shack dwellers have been occupying newly built homes—destined for people who bought, paid deposits or were on waiting lists for years. In at least one instance squatters evicted a family which had lived in their new home for only two days. This is a new and frightening kind of intimidation, if not banditry." Squatters "claim the 'basic human right to have roofs over our heads'. But their tactics are founded in the aphorism that people who have nothing, have nothing to lose." Presently, negotiators at Kempton Park are discussing how property rights will be formulated in the Bill of Rights. Compromises have been suggested, "but there can be no question that home-owners, among others, should be protected in their rights and title. That principle must prevail or the country will face anarchy."

BUSINESS DAY

Reserve Bank 'Out of Line' on Investment Returns—The Reserve Bank's decision to ban foreign investment through the financial rand in the Electricity Supply Commission, Eskom, Electrification Participation Notes "has a significance far beyond that imagined by the Bank's bureaucrats mechanistically managing the country's exchange controls," points out a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 5 November. "If the Reserve Bank intends placing further bans on foreign investment, it must immediately disclose what it believes to be an acceptable return on investment. Then it could proceed with its next illogical act of capping investment returns to foreigners. The Bank is out of line. Investment returns are a measure of investment risk. The Reserve Bank has now unequivocally told foreign investors, who as it is are apprehensive about the safety of their investment in this country, that what they earn on their investment will be determined by an unnamed functionary in the Reserve Bank."

'Racial Bias' in COSATU Position Toward Civil Servants—A second editorial concedes that although "changes in the top echelons of the public service are necessary," the Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, "is playing a dangerous game in suggesting that these be carried out without any regard whatsoever for legitimate expectations, reinforced by

Mandela, of these 'victims of change'. Equally disturbing is the racial bias of COSATU's culling strategy. While 'white males' are the stated target, the federation has allied itself with an organisation purporting to represent homelands' public services. These have gained reputations for bloatedness and corruption second to none. Is it COSATU's view that they should be entitled to the blanket security of tenure which, quite rightly, it believes other should not enjoy?"

SOWETAN

Nongovernance in Black Townships—"Governance in the black local authorities is at the best of times murky and the worst simply not there," begins a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 5 November. The paper is not surprised that "strikes have hit seven Transvaal Community Councils," and says "it is a wonder that services have not collapsed completely in the townships." "The effect that local government or rather non-governance in the black townships will have on central governance has got to be faced at all levels. The collapse of local structures will have a deleterious effect on the final outcome of negotiations into a new South Africa."

WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN

Praise for Negotiators' Progress—Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN in English for 5-11 November notes that it, and other newspapers, have "drawn attention to potential problems" in the constitution and Bill of Rights being drafted by the negotiators at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park. "In the end, neither of these are bad documents; they provide a start to democratisation and are incomparably better than anything we have ever had before." "Now it requires a national determination to make democracy work—by taking part in elections in April and focusing thereafter on reconstruction and development; by finding solutions as well as faults; by accepting imperfection and using the new tools that will be at our disposal (a constitutional court, a land claims court) to deal with it."

* Report: Need To Formulate New Science Policy

94AF0015A Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS in English 3-9 Sep 93 pp 1, 2

[Article by Richard Bartlett]

[Text] Tough decisions lie ahead for South Africa's scientific community if it is to play a meaningful role in the development of a democratic South Africa.

This is one of the main messages emerging from an International Development Research Centre (IDRC) report released last week entitled "Towards a science and technology policy for a democratic South Africa."

The IDRC science and technology policy mission was invited to South Africa by the ANC [African National Congress], Cosatu [Congress of South African Trade

Unions] and the South African National Civics Organisation (Sanco) to review the South African research system.

A plenary for an initiative on research, science and technology has since been established by the ANC, Cosatu, Sanco and the main players within the state research system following meetings held by the IDRC mission.

Co-chairpersons of the plenary are CSIR [Council for Scientific and Industrial Research] president Dr Brian Clark and Cosatu negotiations co-ordinator Jayendra Naidoo.

The mission report emphasises that much of South Africa's research and development is skewed in favour of perceived first world demands.

In addition, it identifies the need for greater transparency in government related research organisations and specific cabinet level involvement in decisions related to science and technology.

South Africa's existing science and technology (S&T) policy was formulated in 1986 by the Department of National Education and is structured around the needs of South Africa of the past, says Clark.

Naidoo adds that science and technology were used to "underpin the state's oppressive apparatus and bolster apartheid."

The report does not recommend the closure of any specific research organisations but suggests that certain research be scaled down in favour of research more relevant to the needs of all of South Africa's people.

The Atomic Energy Commission's (AEC) estimated yearly budget of R700-million and sales of R120-million

"should give rise to serious questions about the long-term economic justification for government support of the nuclear programme in its present form."

"Careful attention should be paid to the possibilities of redeploying this valuable capacity in support of non-nuclear industrial activities," it says.

The plenary of the initiative on science and technology (S&T) has identified six areas as immediate priorities:

- Making information on the existing S&T system widely available;
- Promoting transparency and influencing existing decision-taking and advice formulating processes;
- A future S&T system and its decision-taking process;
- Increasing employment in S&T by majority groups;
- The urgent need for changing the composition of the boards of scientific and technical institutions; and
- Realignments and responses required from the S&T system when linking to existing and envisaged national priorities.

The plenary will not be making decisions as to what should be done but all relevant players are—or are soon to become—members of the plenary and when tough decisions relating to new priorities are obvious the plenary will be looked to for direction, says Clark.

Present members of the plenary include Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa], AEC, Agricultural research council, HSRC [Human Sciences Research Council], Mintek [Mineral Technology], the Development Bank of South Africa, Water Research Commission and other government related research bodies. Private sector bodies and companies are in the process of being included.

Angola**UNITA Sabotages Malanje Airport, Attacks FAA in Cuito***MB0511065293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 5 Nov 93*

[Text] The radical wing of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, continues to wage war. On 3 November, a group of Jonas Savimbi's special commandos was repelled in Malanje as it tried to occupy the local airport. The Black Cockerel rebels dynamited the airport's departure lounge, damaging it. The Northeastern Military Front issued a press release in the city of Malanje yesterday, saying Jonas Savimbi's troops fled in disarray due to the prompt intervention of the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA]. Two dynamite charges and assorted equipment were captured. The press release notes that government forces are in control of the situation. Air traffic has not been affected.

Three people were killed and two others wounded when they detonated a land mine planted by UNITA on the Cuito-Cunje road. Yesterday morning, UNITA fired at FAA soldiers stationed in Cangote Ward as they were about to collect parachutes that the government had used to supply food for the residents facing starvation. Our correspondent reports that UNITA troops continue to prevent the free movement of people and goods in the outlying areas of the city of Cuito.

Beye Denies Butrus-Ghali Behind UNITA Sanctions Delay*MB0411150693 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] Alegria Agostinho, Angola Youth, Worker, and Peasant Alliance Party secretary for Benguela Province, yesterday expressed disappointment over the UN Security Council's decision to postpone the introduction of further sanctions against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Alegria Agostinho said UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali had behaved negatively by requesting a further 45 days before intensifying sanctions against those who began and continue to resort to arms to commit acts of violence.

Meanwhile, the UN Angola Verification Mission-2 has issued a communique denying reports that UN Secretary Butrus Butrus-Ghali had recommended to the UN Security Council that the implementation of sanctions be delayed. The communique, signed by UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye, states that in view of the present situation in Angola the UN secretary general had suggested that sanctions due to come into force on 1 November should be postponed until 1 December.

Malawi**Transition Council Condemns Cabinet Reshuffle***MB0511053293 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1910 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Text] Malawi's National Consultative Council, the NCC, which is overseeing the country's transition to multiparty democracy, today condemned a cabinet reshuffle and renewed its call for an interim president to replace ailing President Kamuzu Banda.

The NCC chairman, (Shali Kondowe), told a news conference that the new ministerial appointments made on Tuesday by the Malawi Congress Party government were an abuse of power and an act of confrontation. (Kondowe) said an interim president was needed so that Malawians would know who is making decisions. He protested particularly against the creation of the new post of Minister of Home Affairs for Gwanda Chakuamba, the chairman of the three-man Presidential Council, which is ruling the country on behalf of President Banda, who is recuperating from brain surgery. He said the NCC does not see the need for splitting the Ministry of State and the Ministry of Home Affairs. (Kondowe) also said the NCC agreed on recommendations for Parliament when it meets on 16 November. They include the repeal of the Public Security Act which allows for detention without trial and laws governing dress, which will allow women to wear trousers and mini skirts.

Mozambique**Renamo To Demand Traditional Power Restoration***MB0411183993 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] president, announced at a meeting with traditional chiefs in Maputo on 30 October that Renamo is to demand from the government that it reintroduce traditional powers in Mozambique. The Renamo leader said the meeting was principally an opportunity to thank traditional leaders for the support they gave Renamo during the 16-year war in this country. He added that the meeting was also a good opportunity to remember those traditional chiefs who were executed by the Mozambique Liberation Front government because they had participated in the struggle for democracy in Mozambique.

Urges Disarming of Security Officials*MB0411184793 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1600 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] representatives in the wards of the city of Maputo have called on the government to disarm State Information and Security Service officials in those areas. In interviews with Voz da Renamo, they accused Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] political groups operating in those wards

of threatening them with death should they fail to dissociate from Renamo. They also said that more people were attending Renamo rallies than Frelimo rallies.

Renamo Leader Opposes Holding Elections Under Present Law

LD0511105393 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Afonso Dhlakama, the leader of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], has called into question the Mozambican peace process. In an interview with Renascenca, he stated that, with the electoral law as it stands, people should not even think about elections. Dhlakama does not accept the electoral technical commissions and states that the Mozambican media are totally controlled by the government. Interviewed by Antonio Pacheco, he started by expressing opposition to the participation of emigrants in the Mozambican elections:

[Begin recording] [Dhlakama] There is a small deadlock at present concerning Articles 11, 19, 24, and 26 of the preliminary draft electoral law. In Articles 10 or 11, the government wants emigrants to participate in the elections—Mozambican emigrants. The opposition—the majority of the opposition, including Renamo—thinks that this would be difficult although we recognize the right that the emigrants have to participate in the elections. This is our stand at present because it is not easy, particularly for parties like Renamo. But maybe it will be easy for the government, for it has embassies, it has diplomatic relations in those countries—maybe this would make things easier—but it would be very difficult for the political parties to participate in elections outside the country, in these first elections.

[Pacheco] Do you think there may be a possibility for agreement with Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] and the United Nations concerning this matter, or do you think it will block the negotiations?

[Dhlakama] Well, I believe—no, no, I believe—that the Frelimo government will have to understand that, with this stand, Renamo and the opposition parties are not cutting off or rejecting the rights that Mozambicans abroad have. What we want is for them—the elections—to be fair and not to have complications. Therefore we believe that Frelimo may backtrack a little and understand this, because the international community has also understood that, indeed, it is not easy for Mozambican emigrants to participate in these first elections.

[Pacheco] Do you believe that Mozambique has sufficiently independent and free media to ensure an independent coverage of the electoral process, or do you fear that the media will be extremely unfavorable to you during the electoral period? How do you intend to react in this regard?

[Dhlakama] That is a very serious problem. A very serious problem. We are still fighting the government. We believe that to this day the Mozambican media

remain in the hands of the state. Do note that we have no independent newspapers here. There is only MEDI-AFAX [preceding title in English], but MEDIA FAX itself cannot exactly be called independent, for we do not even know who is financing it. So we find ourselves in a worrying situation because—it is quite clear that when we speak to journalists they do not report everything that was said because there is someone exercising censorship.

[Pacheco] Are there any other aspects of the electoral law on which you disagree? You had mentioned other articles earlier.

[Dhlakama] There is this Article 19 which speaks of a technical secretariat of electoral administration. This means that the National Electoral Commission will have a technical secretariat. The problem is that this secretariat will be appointed by the government, all of its members will be civil servants, so it will be a Frelimo secretariat.

[Pacheco] How long are you prepared to wait for a decision or a change of position on the part of Frelimo and the government?

[Dhlakama] Well, you know, I should already have gone back to Malingue, because I have a lot of work to do there, but up to now I have remained here in Maputo waiting for the government to get a move on. However up to this afternoon practically nothing of significance has happened. Yesterday I had the opportunity of talking to the ambassadors in the Supervision and Control Commission—ambassadors from European countries—and I conveyed my concerns to them and asked them to pass them on to their respective countries. [end recording]

Pademo Supports Renamo Stand

MB0411184693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] The Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo] favors the Mozambique National Resistance's idea that Mozambican emigrants should not vote at the upcoming elections. In a communique received at our news desk, Pademo says that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] has decided to contest the elections with every possible weapon and is using billions of meticals, as well as considerable sums of U.S. dollars to ensure that it wins the upcoming elections. The communique also says that emigrants interested in voting must return to the country in order to do so [words indistinct] abroad by Frelimo and its government.

Official Reacts to Demand

MB0511093593 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Labor Minister Teodato has accused the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, of wanting to rule the country through the back door and without any responsibilities. Hunguana was commenting to the BBC on Renamo's unexpected demand that the Elections

Administration Technical Secretariat, STAE, should be headed by a troika and not by a director. Minister Teodato Hunguana says STAE is a government structure that executes orders issued by the National Elections Commission on whose composition the government and Renamo have already reached consensus.

Government Agrees on UN Monitors

MB0511073293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 5 Nov 93

[Text] Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto has told the Portuguese news agency, LUSA, that the Mozambican Government accepted the presence of UN observers at provincial and district electoral commissions. The presence of UN observers at 11 provincial and 158 district commissions was demanded by the Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, during debates on the Draft Electoral Law.

The government accepted Renamo's claim that the so-called Majibas were civilians who collaborated with the organization, and not paramilitary forces that ought to be disbanded. Our correspondent says in view of this, the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] will create mechanisms to see whether Renamo will use its former collaborators. At its meeting yesterday, the CCF also discussed technical aspects of the demobilization and confinement of government troops, and the (?disbanding) of the militia.

Defense To Receive Lion's Share of 1994 Budget

MB0411144093 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Finance Minister Eneas Comiche has told Mozambique Television that the defense sector will receive the lion's share of the 1994 State General Budget. Comiche added that the estimated cut in defense expenditures will not materialize due to delays in the implementation of the General Peace Accord and, consequently, in the demobilization of troops. Eneas Comiche revealed that ministerial discussions on the 1994 budget have been finalized, but the government and the Assembly of the Republic still need to approve it over the next few weeks.

Newspaper Views Butrus-Ghali's Report to Security Council

MB0411145093 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 4 Nov 93 93 p 1

[Unattributed article]

[Excerpts] (New York) In his most recent report to the UN Security Council, dated 1 November, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali conveyed his decision to place a UN Operations in Mozambique [Unomoz] troop unit in Zambezia Province. [passage omitted]

This is in order to "improve the security situation" in Zambezia, which he described as "precarious", adding that international humanitarian aid organizations are

"reluctant to operate" in Zambezia Province "because of frequent incidents of banditry." He also noted that insecurity "in many areas of that part of the country" has also made it "difficult" to place unarmed Unomoz observers in Zambezia Province. "In view of that, I intend to send an infantry unit to Zambezia", he said in his report, adding that "the implementation of that proposal will not affect the total force of the Unomoz military component." In his report, which is essentially optimistic about peace in Mozambique, Butrus-Ghali notes that there has also been "an increase in incidents of banditry along the main roads, particularly in the south". [passage omitted]

Regarding demobilization, the UN secretary general said in his report that 50 percent of government and Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] troops should be demobilized "by March 1994" and the remainder by May. He added that the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces, FADM, should be "fully operational by September of next year." [passage omitted]

In his report, Butrus-Ghali says that investigations conducted by the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF]—including Unomoz, government, and Renamo officials—has "confirmed" government allegations that Renamo "had occupied certain areas after the signing of the General Peace Accord." He noted that "the CCF has asked Renamo to withdraw from those areas, but Renamo has maintained that those moves had been made mainly for logistical reasons and has shown reluctance about leaving those areas." Renamo has from time to time mentioned the need for its forces to move to get water. The UN secretary general also confirmed that "allegations about the government occupying certain areas since the signing of the General Peace Accord have been brought before the CCF and are being investigated." [passage omitted]

Swaziland

King Announces Former Works Minister To Become Premier

MB0411162693 Mbabane Radio Swaziland Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] His Majesty the King has appointed the kingdom's new Prime Minister. He is Prince Mbilini, former minister for works and construction. The King announced the appointment of the prince at Ludzidzini Royal Residence at 3:55 PM [1355 GMT] today.

This was before thousands of Swazi nationals from all over the kingdom who had converged there in response to a royal call earlier this week. He replaces Mr. Obed Mfanyana Dlamini, who is now a senator, following his appointment recently by the House of Assembly, at the end of elections which he lost. Prince Mbilini's appointment marks the climax of the kingdom's marathon process to improve the Tinkhundla [traditional community councils] system of government.

It involved three fact-finding commissions, nomination of election candidates in the national primary, and secondary elections. The King told the nation that the next national task is boosting the country's economy to quell poverty, which is described in a parable as a security risk. The King noted that a hungry person will always be easily misled by a carrot dangling false friends. He expressed his wish that most of the raw materials that

are exported to other countries be fully processed locally to avoid exorbitant prices at the end of the day.

The King hailed the nation for [its] support towards the success of the elections, saying it has made a good name for the kingdom.

What is left now in the government building process is the appointment of cabinet ministers.

Cote d'Ivoire**Ghanaian Minister Says 23 Killed, 117 Hurt in Soccer Rampage***AB0411210393 Paris AFP in English 2001 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Text] Abidjan, Nov 4 (AFP)—A soccer-inspired rampage against Ghanaian residents in Ivory Coast this week left 23 people dead and 117 hurt, Ghanaian Foreign Minister Obed Asamoah said here Thursday [4 November].

Among the dead were 13 Ghanaians, six Ivorians and four people who were still unidentified, Asamoah told a press conference. He added that 24 Ghanaian women and six women of other nationalities had been raped during the attacks.

Ivory Coast Foreign Minister Amara Essy, also attending the press conference, stressed that the toll was still provisional.

Ivorian soccer fans, outraged at their treatment by authorities at a match in neighboring Ghana, attacked Ghanaian residents here and looted their homes on Monday. The attacks continued into Tuesday.

Fighting originally erupted in Kuamsi, Ghana, where ASEC of Abidjan were defeated 2-0 Sunday by Asante Kotoko in an African Champions' Cup semi-final.

A total of 117 people, including 40 Ivorians, were hospitalised in Abidjan and the rest of the country, Amasoah said. More than 950 houses were looted, "most of which would be Ivorian," he added.

Amasoah admitted that "it would have been better to have had the match in Accra instead of Kumasi. But at the time, no-one had anticipated the degree of hooliganism that would erupt."

He attributed the excesses of Ivorian soccer fans to "exaggerated reports" in the local press regarding events following the first match between the two sides played in Abidjan two weeks earlier.

Essy said he had been assured that Ivorians living in Ghana would be protected and that all those who had remained there after the match at Kumasi would be escorted safely to the common frontier between their two countries.

Amasoah for his part welcomed "measures that the Ivorian government has taken for the protection of Ghanaians."

He was due later to meet Ivory Coast Prime Minister Alassane Ouattara.

Ghana**Foreign Minister Favors Resumption of Ties With Israel***AB0411131693 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 3 Nov 93*

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Dr. Obed Asamoah, has indicated that the time has come for Ghana to restore relations with Israel. This was contained in a statement to parliament today on Ghana's policy towards Israel. Dr. Asamoah said the restoration of relations with Israel will permit the two countries to revive the wide-ranging cooperation enjoyed in the past as well as explore new avenues for mutually beneficial interaction. He said the advent of detente and reconciliation in the Middle East in the wake of the PLO-Israeli accord is such that Ghana can now maintain normal relations with both Israel and the Arab states without having to make a painful choice between the two.

Dr. Asamoah however cautioned that the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the PLO-Israeli accord is certainly going to take some time. He said there is the need to be careful not to raise unrealistic expectations in the minds of the public regarding not only the early return of peace to the Middle East but the immediate benefits which might accrue to Ghana from the reestablishing of relations with Israel. The foreign minister said these factors together with the financial constraints facing the country will have an impact on the timing of the restoration of relations with Israel.

Guinea**Presidential Election Campaign Begins 3 November***AB0411122093 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 0645 GMT 4 Nov 93*

[Presidential decree issued by Guinean President Lansana Conte on electoral campaign period; place and date not given]

[Text] The president of the Republic decrees:

Article 1: The electoral campaign for the 5 December presidential election is declared open throughout the country from 3 November at midnight to 4 December at midnight.

Article 2: Candidates cannot in any way or under any circumstance campaign outside this period.

Article 3: The minister of interior and security, the minister of communication, prefects, mayors, [word indistinct] chairmen, and subprefects are individually charged with implementing the present decree.

Article 4: The present decree will be registered and published in the gazette of the Republic.

President Appeals for Peaceful Elections

AB0411122693 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Address by President Lansana Conte on the eve of launching of the campaign for the presidential elections, in Conakry on 3 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow countrymen, we are about to begin one of the decisive phases of our country's democratization process. It is that of the free and fair election of the president of the Republic on 5 December. I am happy and proud to see the crowning of the sustained efforts made since the advent of the Second Republic but I shall be even happier to see that the elections are conducted in a disciplined, peaceful, and open manner.

Dear compatriots, this is the place and the occasion to recall that the Constitution that was overwhelmingly approved on 23 December 1990 and the organic laws resulting therefrom regulate to the minutest detail, the organization of national elections. The responsibility of the administration and the political actors have been clearly stated. All authorized and prescribed behavior and statements are also clearly set out. The president of the Republic is the custodian of the perfect application of these provisions.

On the eve of the official opening of the electoral campaign, I renew the constantly made appeal to all actors in our national life to refrain from acts likely to affect the smooth running of the elections. I have often repeated that the diversity of our political leanings should not make us lose sight of what should be the major objective of all, namely the well-being of our people. In this regard, the safeguard of social peace and the consolidation of national unity are the conditions without which no economic and social progress is possible. [passage omitted]

At any rate, the government which is responsible for the country's administration will take appropriate measures to ensure the security of candidates and their representatives and preserve all their means.

Dear compatriots, dear fellow citizens, the destruction of human lives and material goods by extremists should come to an end. I appeal to the patriotic spirit of leaders of all political parties to contribute to the establishment of a climate of peace indispensable to the smooth running of elections. I wish to salute the numerous socio-professional associations, made up of wise and disinterested Guineans, which have already voiced their concern in this direction. I invite you to strengthen the social fabric of the nation in the face of present challenges.

We should act in such a manner that other people of goodwill will come out to support these associations in the higher interest of our fatherland. For my part, as the prime legal head of this nation, I shall see to the respect of the legal prescriptions which guarantee the credibility of these first pluralist elections. To this effect, the

military and paramilitary corps as well as the magistrates in active service shall observe strict neutrality. Civil servants of all ranks charged with the management of the elections shall be required to show perfect impartiality. Election results shall be published within the timeframe prescribed by law. Formal instructions have been given to the Ministries of National Defense, Interior and Security, and Justice to implement these directives in their respective spheres.

Fellow countrymen, may Almighty God assist our people and help them take up in all serenity and concord the new challenges of history. The whole world is watching us and I am convinced that Guinea will once again come out stronger and more united.

Long live the Republic.

Cabinet Reacts to Illegal Demonstrations, Reaffirms Ban

AB0311212293 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 1945 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Government communique on cabinet meeting held in Conakry on 2 November; read by announcer]

[Excerpt] The ordinary session of the cabinet meeting held today, 2 November, was chaired by His Excellency Mr. Lansana Conte, president of the Republic and head of state. The cabinet was informed about some unauthorized street demonstrations staged by activists and supporters of one political party on 30 and 31 October. The cabinet recalled that the ban on such street demonstrations, which disrupt social peace and tranquility of peaceful citizens and constitute a threat to the lives and property of the people, still remains in force. In any case, leaders of the organizing party shall be held responsible for the consequences of the said demonstrations. [passage omitted]

Liberia

OAU's Banana Meets Taylor, Discusses Peace Process

AB0311194393 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English 1900 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The OAU representative to Liberia, the Reverend Canaan Banana, says the Cotonou document has been carefully reexamined and every effort will now be applied to accelerate the process. Rev. Banana, speaking recently in Gbarnga following lengthy discussions with President Charles Gankay Taylor, expressed optimism that the exercise will produce the needed results. He told newsmen that the goal to build a democratic and just Liberian society is paramount to the organization. He said every effort will be (?exploited) to ensure that the people of Liberia put the nightmare of the four-year old bloody civil conflict behind them.

Transition Government Head Meets Defense Ministry Officials*AB2910162093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 29 Oct 93*

[Text] An official of the Liberian National Transitional Government [LNTG] has called for closer ties between the Ministry of National Defense [MND] and the LNTG for the attainment of genuine peace in Liberia.

The chairman-elect, Bismarck Kuyon, made the statement yesterday when he conferred with Defense Ministry officials and top brass of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL]. He revealed that efforts were being made to get the vice chairman of the council, Dorothy Musuleng-Cooper of the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], to come to Monrovia from Gbarnga to join her colleagues to pave the way for the sitting of the council. He also disclosed that the expanded ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African State Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] troops would be here soon to hasten the process. He promised to keep the line of communication open between the LNTG and the Defense Ministry, and noted that the council had no hidden agenda.

Commenting on the legitimacy of the Armed Forces as a national army, Chairman Kuyon said he recognizes the AFL as a constituted military force for the nation.

Earlier, the minister of national defense, Major General Sam Leeway, welcomed Chairman Kuyon to the Defense Ministry and assured him that the MND and the AFL family would work cooperatively with the council for the smooth implementation of his task. He said the security of the state rests not only on the security forces but the entire citizenry and the foreign residents as well.

Niger**President Ousmane Addresses Tchín-Tabaradene Rally***AB0311161093 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Speech by President Mahamane Ousmane at a rally at Tchín-Tabaradene, Azaouak region, on 1 November—recorded]

[Excerpts] After Ngourtí, (Chiruzeri), and Abalak, I am here today in Tchín-Tabaradene, in the very heart of Azaouak region. First, allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for the warm and brotherly welcome given to my delegation and to myself. [passage omitted]

As I stated on several occasions during this tour, I have a strong conviction that without peace, we cannot talk about development, in other words, about true nation building. In Azaouak region, more than in any other region, you are aware, dear countrymen, that public order is in danger today. An armed rebellion started in this region as far back as 1991 and later spread to the

northwestern part of the country, causing important damage. It has not only caused the loss of human rights; it has also caused a halt in development activities in the troubled areas. Several ongoing projects have stopped. Other projects for which financing has been secured, have not started because of insecurity. Thus large sums of money are frozen while awaiting the return of peace to Air and Azaouak region to revive the economy. [passage omitted]

In spite of all these inconveniences affecting the economic and social life of the country, we shall persist in our desire to settle the armed rebellion problem through dialogue. The government takes this opportunity to deplore the bloody incidents that have occurred in this region and strongly condemns the assassinations and the hostage taking, whoever the perpetrators may be. The government will do everything to ensure that civil servants and other persons, who were abducted in Tchín-Tabaradene, are released without delay. As guarantor of the security and integrity of all national communities without any exception, the government will not fail in its duty of protecting all citizens and their property.

The government is determined to do everything to ensure that selfish or partisan interests do not tarnish the harmonious cohabitation between the various communities of this country. The armed conflict between people from the two sister communities must absolutely come to an end because these two communities have been living together for centuries in an integrated economic and cultural entity.

My dear countrymen, to put an end to all this suffering that has plunged several Niger families into mourning, we have decided to set up a commission for the restoration of peace and the consolidation of national unity in our country. This commission will undoubtedly contribute to the restoration of true peace and will search for ways and means of consolidating national unity. I am therefore calling on all Niger citizens to cooperate with members of that commission in their noble and exciting task. The government, which was elected through free and democratic elections, is that of all Niger citizens without any exception. As head of state, I am calling on all Niger communities to support the peace process which has started to yield results, thanks in particular to friendly countries to which I wish to review my sincere thanks. [passage omitted]

Once more, you should know that the government, the judiciary, and the Army are at your disposal to serve you and to serve Niger. Therefore, you should have confidence in them and assist them in their difficult and exacting mission. The sacred duty of every Niger citizen is, henceforth, to work for peace and to convince all those who have chosen the language of guns that only peace can safeguard the material interests of our people.

In this regard, you should understand that it is your right to ensure that the government guarantees your safety and that of your property. With its defense and security

forces, the government has the material and human means of guaranteeing this right. You need not do this in its place. This is why we believe that you do not need to import weapons, to possess weapons or to store them. This is against the law. I am therefore asking all of you to refrain from possessing weapons and from importing them. I am sure I can count on you to ensure that peace and tranquility will return to this region. [passage omitted]

Cooperation Secretary Signs Trade Agreement With Morocco

AB0411221593 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Text] This afternoon, the secretary of state for cooperation, Abdoukarimou Seini, and the Moroccan ambassador to Niger, Tahar Nejjar, exchanged ratification instruments on exchanges in trade between the Republic of Niger and the Kingdom of Morocco.

The agreement, which covers a period of five years, is renewable every year by tacit agreement and allows for [words indistinct] aimed at encouraging the development of trade exchange between the two countries. The agreement allows for, among other things, clauses that will promote the import and export of certain products between our two countries, the transit of [word indistinct], participation in fairs and organization of trade exhibitions, visits by businessmen from one country to the other, and the setting up of a joint commission of some members from the two governments to see to the smooth running of the agreement.

At the end of the ceremony, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the conclusion of the [words indistinct] economic and trade exchanges between their countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual advantages.

Nigeria

Senate Elects New President in Abuja 4 November

AB0411221893 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Senator (Ame Obute) has been elected the new president of the Senate in the election conducted in Abuja today. Senator (Obute) polled [figures indistinct] against seven by Senator (Tuba Okadigbo), his closest rival, while Senator (Eyiti Ahme) scored two.

Shonekan, Israeli Envoy Discuss Cooperation

AB0211132193 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Federal Government says it will henceforth concentrate on measures designed to revamp the nation's economy and stem the stagnation caused by five months of political crisis. The head of state, Chief Ernest

Shonekan, stated this in Abuja, while receiving the Israeli ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Moshe Gilbo'a.

Chief Shonekan explained that the shift from political crisis to economy was because the machinery for next year's presidential and local government elections had been fully established. He said that in the process of placing efforts on the economy, measures will be taken to prepare a budget that would control deficit and inflation as well as strengthen the value of the naira.

Chief Shonekan also said that government will strive to reach agreement with both the IMF and the World Bank to reduce the country's debt burden. He commended Israel for her assistance to Nigeria in the last one year and called for a redress in the trade imbalance which was in favor of Israel. The head of state also suggested the establishment of joint ventures by the two countries and the setting up of concrete targets in agriculture and technology.

The Israeli ambassador had earlier expressed satisfaction with the relations between his country and Nigeria since the restoration of diplomatic relations. Mr. Gilbo'a referred in particular to the cooperation between the two countries in the areas of agriculture, medicine, public administration, and industry.

Senegal

Minister Appeals for U.S., UK, Singapore To Rejoin UNESCO

AB0111145593 Dakar PANA in English 1345 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Paris, 1 Nov (PANA)—Senegalese President Abdou Diouf has said that his country would continue to work for the United States, Britain, and Singapore to rejoin the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation, or UNESCO.

Diouf's appeal was reported by the Senegalese education minister, Andre Sonko, to the current UNESCO general conference in Paris. "Our hope is all the more fully raised now that there appears to be a sustainable climate for dialogue," he told the conference.

The United States withdrew from the organisation in 1984 in protest over what it said was poor management "and the politization" of the organisation by the then director general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal. It said, also, that 80 percent of the organisation's budget was spent at its Paris headquarters rather than in the field. Britain and Singapore withdrew at the end of 1985, citing the same reasons. The pullout of the three nations cost the organisation about one-third of its \$150-million budget.

Sonko commended the present director general, Federico Mayor, for having succeeded in taking UNESCO out of the storms and for reorientating the organisation

to its traditional role. Mayor was reelected for a second third-year term during the current conference. [passage omitted]

Sierra Leone

Government Reshuffles Cabinet Positions

AB0411223293 Freetown SLBS Radio in English 2200 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] A special release from the office of the chairman of the NPRC [National Provisional Ruling Council] and head of state, His Excellency Captain Valentine Strasser, has announced the following changes in the cabinet structure of the National Provisional Ruling Council:

Captain (Kumba Kambo) is now undersecretary of state for defense; Capt. Komba S. Mondeh principal liaison officer, secretary of state for marine resources; Capt. Karefa Kargbo, principal liaison officer three [as heard].

Two new secretaries of state have also been appointed. They are Dr. Abass Bundu, former executive secretary of the Economic Community of West African States, who has been appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation, and Mr. Victor Brandon, secretary of state for development and economic planning.

President Strasser Takes Legal Redress Against Papers

AB0411083593 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Text] Sierra Leone's leader Captain Valentine Strasser has broken his silence over the NEW BREED newspaper affair. The newspaper published allegations originally made in a Swedish newspaper of corruption in high places in the Sierra Leone Government involving the sale of millions of dollars worth of diamonds in the Netherlands and the purchase of property in the UK.

It led to the arrest of a number of NEW BREED journalists who have been charged with sedition. Well now, Capt. Strasser has come out with a scalding attack. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report:

[Read by announcer] In an unexpected broadcast on national radio this afternoon, the head of state said that his government has not only instituted legal proceedings against those involved in the NEW BREED article, but revealed that his government has taken the necessary measures to take legal redress against the originators of the offending article in Sweden. The head of state did not mince words in his attack against some sections of the local press whom he accused of playing into the hands of those who would like to see Sierra Leone fall into anarchy and mayhem. He warned his countrymen to beware of those abroad who would just love to see confusion within the ranks of Sierra Leone communities caused by unsavory rumors.

Describing the allegations published in THE NEW BREED as completely baseless, Capt. Strasser urged all Sierra Leoneans to increase their efforts in weeding out those who want to sow discord to derail the revolution. He added: Let us therefore resolve from this day on, to eradicate corruption in all its forms from our midst. For it is the human capacity for self-improvement and self-redemption which most distinguishes us from mere brutes. Each one of us must move from living by the adage of self at any cost, to nation first.

Captain Strasser also touched on recent revelations of plans by mercenaries to overthrow his regime. He said had it not been for the vigilance of the security forces, one can only imagine the bloodshed and mayhem that would have resulted if this dastardly plan had succeeded.

Togo

Koffigoh Speaks on 2 Nov Bomb Explosion Incident

AB0411184093 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh by reporter Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou—place and date not given]

[Text] The explosion of a bomb near a Lome high school resulted in many people being injured. Togolese Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh, interviewed by Mohamed Youssoufou Saliou, reacted to the bombing:

[Begin recording] [Koffigoh] We opted for the ballot box, but there are others who have made a contrary choice. However, this is an isolated incident.

[Saliou] Do you share the view of some analysts that the last bomb attack in Lome is intended to discourage those students who have returned to school?

[Koffigoh] This is quite true. Yesterday, schools reopened nationwide—without a hitch, I would say. Of course, all those who staked on the disorganization of the educational system for their political benefit were disappointed to see that the people did not heed their call. Obviously, they are the ones trying to disrupt the reopening of schools in this manner. Students returned to school today, anyway.

[Saliou] Do you feel that the radical opposition is behind this act?

[Koffigoh] Certainly, yes.

[Saliou] Can you give us the name of a party or a political leader who is involved?

[Koffigoh] An investigation was ordered immediately and its findings will enable us to put a name to all this. The Togolese understand that they must rid themselves of illusions and face realities in order to rebuild the

country. We are working together with them regarding this. On the contrary, we have not lost hope at all.

[Saliou] Do you not fear the worst in view of this climate of insecurity?

[Koffigoh] No, not at all. I say that there is no climate of insecurity in Togo. In Lome today, socioeconomic, and even political activities, are making good progress: We are preparing for legislative elections; the Ouagadougou Agreements International Supervisory Committee has been holding meetings with various political partners; and the opposition has appointed its representatives to the National Electoral Commission. We are therefore preparing for the legislative elections. I do not think that the situation in Togo is as serious as people claim, it is rather improving as the days go by. [end recording]

Opposition Appoints Representatives to Electoral Commission

AB3010080093 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 27 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Is the Togolese political class resuming a dialogue? Statements and positions taken by certain political persuasions permit us to talk about the beginnings of an indirect dialogue through the three state media. This all started with the decision by part of the opposition to send representatives to the National Electoral Commission [CEN], in view of preparations toward the upcoming legislative elections.

On 25 and 26 October, the Action Committee for Renewal [CAR] and the Togolese Union for Democracy [UTD], through Lawyer (Yegbor) and Edem Kodjo, explained through the media their decision, and the conditions that the government would have to fulfil before the eight parties concerned could participate effectively in the upcoming legislative elections.

The presidential group has reacted moderately to today's opposition move. Here is Dahuku Pere, vice secretary general of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT], talking to our correspondent, Segeye Entero:

[Begin recording] [Pere] I have listened attentively to these statements and I wish to congratulate those who made them, because we realize that these people have not lost sight of the respect due them because of the offices they held in this country. It is also a pleasure to note that these persons are aware of the responsibilities of any political actor in our present circumstances. I therefore congratulate them, but I am keen to point out that it is not an event if they decide to take their seats on the electoral commission. It is rather the departure from the National Electoral Commission which is an event, for it is in total contradiction to the agreement they signed. [passage omitted]

When an agreement is signed on the joint management of progress regarding elections in 45 days, it is evident that every actor or partner must keep his word by carrying out

positive actions till the elections- but pursuing negative actions so that the elections would be postponed was an unfortunate thing. Since there is now a kind of awareness and we are all making positive moves, I think this is a good thing, and I congratulate them.

[Entero] What about opposition demands? There is, for instance, the indelible ink, security, the revision of voters' registers, and polling stations, which according to the opposition, do not conform to election conditions.

[Pere] Concerning these demands, I shall rather turn to you journalists, because you are the archives and the memory of our people with regard to what happens in this country. [passage omitted]

Do not forget that in the aftermath of the voters registration, it was the RPT which denounced the registration and the voters registers, calling for a revision. Except that the RPT felt that the revision would not take us out of our problems swiftly, so we should rather make corrections. And this is what was decided after the joint commission sitting, and you also know that the correction was prevented by an indefinite general strike. [passage omitted]

So you see, we were the first to ask for a revision, so do not credit the opposition with what we were the first to demand, because the registration was intentionally faulted. We support the revision. We support indelible ink. At that time we denounced the ink because, when the ink was used to write on gates, the rain wiped off all the inscriptions. We drew the attention of the authorities to that, and we were told that the RPT was always saying something. Now that it is the opposition which has appropriated these demands they are considered internationally recognized demands. In any case, this does not perturb us in any way, for it was the antics of the opposition which created these irregularities—but we agree to the corrections.

Now, concerning the demonstrated need to make new cards, we say that this is up to the government to decide. Ordering, preparing, and distributing new cards will be time consuming. From experience, we see that this can take from four to five months. So if one really wants to permit the people to exercise their rights, the best solution is not necessarily to engage in a process which necessitates placing orders for new cards. We have therefore made other proposals to the International Monitoring Committee, which are likely to satisfy everyone. The registers can be corrected by technical commissions set up for this purpose, or the CEN can see to it that the holders of these cards are identified and the card stamped to testify that the person really has the right to vote. [end recording]

While waiting for the opposition's return, what must be done, and what measures have been taken by CEN? CEN President Sipohon Kue Gaba talks to correspondent Mawusi Tugbedze:

[Begin recording] [Gaba] I must say that I am very happy about the decision of the Togolese Union for Democracy, the Union for Renewal and Development Party, the Party of Democrats for Unity, the Independent Republican Party, the Action Committee for Renewal, the Democratic Action for Full Development, and the Social Democratic Party to renew their participation in the electoral process by sending two former opposition representatives, namely (Paul Donya) and (Felix Lawson), and two new representatives, (Ali Dzabate) and (Awume Zoli), as members of the CEN. With their arrival at the commission, the latter's work will resume normally. [passage omitted]

[Tugbedze] What comment does the president of the CEN have to make about this development?

[Gaba] I must say it is a favorable development. It is necessary that all the people of this country participate in its political, economic, and social life. The participation of opposition parties bring back to the electoral process the confidence of those people who think that the country's impasse is not at an end. For my part, I want the participation of all in the electoral process to be effective, so that the economy can recover and social activities can resume. In short, so that after legislative elections, Togo can take its rightful place among the community of nations. [end recording]

Decrees Slate Elections for 19 Dec

AB0311223993 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The weekly cabinet meeting was held this morning at Lome II under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and in the presence of the head of government, Josoph Kokou Koffigoh. Here is the report on the meeting by Mr. Benjamin Agneka, minister of communication and culture:

[Begin recording] Deliberations centered on problems facing the reopening of the 1993-94 academic year, the

preparations for the legislative elections, social and economic problems, and the international situation. [passage omitted]

Two decrees were adopted by the Council of Ministers. The first decree is on the timetable for the legislative elections. Under this decree, the first round of the legislative elections will be held on 19 December 1993. The run-off will be held on 2 January 1994. The second decree is about the normalization of Togo's relations with South Africa, following the lifting of sanctions by the United Nations General Assembly on 8 October 1993. Issued in Lome on 3 November 1993. [Signed] The Council of Ministers. [end recording]

Opposition Protest Election Dates

AB0411114593 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 4 Nov 93

[Text] Lome, 4 Nov (AFP)—Togo's main opposition leaders protested on Thursday at the government's decision to hold a general election in December and January. "The unilateral fixing of the dates has surprised the opposition and shows the bad faith of the presidential side," said Yao Agboyibor, head of the Action Committee for Renewal. He said it had practically been agreed that the dates should be set only after consultation with the opposition to ensure the poll took place in proper conditions.

As a condition for taking part, the opposition parties want a new register of voters, along with stricter means of monitoring the vote and ensuring ballot boxes cannot be tampered with. They boycotted the August presidential poll in which military ruler Gnassingbe Eyadema claimed a 96 percent win in an election discredited by international monitors.

Edem Kodjo, leader of the Union for Democracy, said Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh was angling to get the opposition to boycott the general election too so that he could fill parliament with his supporters.

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